[THURSDAY, *January* 10, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1462.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 16th of *Aug.* 1770.
Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	6s. od.	Beef per Barrel	44s. od.
Flour———	18s. 6d.	Pork	77s. od.
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	25	5	after 7	22	before 5	New ● Tueſday next, 5 Aft.
FRIDAY	26	6	7	21	5	
SATURDAY	27	6	7	20	5	
SUNDAY	28	7	7	20	5	
MONDAY	29	8	7	19	5	
TUESDAY	●	9	7	18	5	
WEDNESDAY	1	10	7	18	5	

Days 9 Hours 16 Minutes the 10th.

By Capt. Symmes, arrived at Boſton, in a ſhort Paſſage from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

WARSAW, (*the capital of Poland*) *Octo.* 3.

WHEN the laſt expreſs came from the army of General Panin before Bender, all things were ready for an aſſault: So that we are every moment in expectation of the news of the taking of that fortreſs, where there is a garriſon of 7000 men. General Bawr and the Prince de Repnin have paſſed the Danube with their reſpective corps, in order to reconnoitre and harraſs the Ottoman army.

Conſtantinople, (the Capital of Turkey) Sept. 3. The Ruſſian ſquadron has intercepted for the third time, all the proviſions we expected from Cairo, Cyprus, and the Morea. We dread an approaching famine, which, together with the plague that makes a terrible havock here, and the diſcontent of moſt of the inhabitants of this empire, expoſes us daily to the moſt imminent danger.

On the 11th of laſt month a courier arrived here from the Grand Vizir's army, with diſpatches of the utmoſt importance. The next morning the Grand Signor convoked the Divan, who, touched with the unhappy fate of the Ottoman army, the flower of their troops having fell in the laſt battle, by the ſword of the Ruſſians or been drowned in the Danube, adviſed the Sultan to make peace; to which the Monarch anſwered, that, ſince the preſence of of his Grand Vizier, nor of his moſt experienced Baſhas, could not inſpire his troops with courage to reſiſt the enemy, he was reſolved to go and head his army himſelf, both to retrieve the honour of his arms, and that he might not be under a neceſſity of accepting diſhonourable terms of peace. The Divan unanimouſly repreſented to their Sovereign, that altho' his Highneſs's intention was a ſure means of re-eſtabliſhing the honour of the Ottoman arms, his preſence was abſolutely neceſſary here: eſpecially at a time, when the enemy was making large ſtrides to ſurround us on every ſide, and that the only and ſureſt means of avoiding ſtill greater evils, were to make peace as ſoon as poſſible. The Sultan after having ſeriouſly conſidered the matter, declared at laſt his final intentions in the following manner: "Before I follow your counſel, it is proper that you ſhould think very ſeriouſly about it; in the mean time I give you liberty and power to provide for the welfare of the ſtate, without, however, concluding any thing without my knowledge and conſent."

The deſertion among the troops continues ſtill; and their miſery is ſo great, that not one of the ſoldiers can be ſafe from being maſſacred by his comrade. Beſides the great number of deſerters who daily arrive here by the Black Sea, it is certain that near 10,000 are already arrived at Adrianople, who, notwithſtanding the Grand Signor's promiſes, not only refuſe to return to the army, but will not even reinforce the garriſons of the Dardanelles. The deſertions encreaſe the Sultan's uneaſineſs, who is afraid, leſt the return of ſo numerous a body ſhould excite a rebellion in this capital. The Sultan is ſeeking means to ſend away all the troops out of this city.

The plague inſtead of diminiſhing carries off daily a ſtill greater number of people.

Warſaw, October 3. Diſcovery has been made of a plot to burn down this city, for which diabolical purpoſe, combuſtibles were actually lodged in different quarters; and the King's Palace would have been deſtroyed the night before laſt, if by great good luck, a lighted match had not been extinguiſhed, juſt as it was ready to communicate to a parcel of gunpowder. Theſe horrid deſigns have induced General Weymer to cauſe ſtrong patrols to march along the ſtreets in the night, and to place picquets, with artillery, in all the ſquares and croſs ways.

From the Frontiers of Poland, October 7.

We have juſt received the important news, that the fortreſs of Bender, after a ſiege of 57 days, ſurrendered to the Ruſſians on the 26th of September laſt.

Paris, October 8. The armaments making in the ports of England, begin to diſturb our nation. Troops are filing off towards our coaſts, and ſome ſteps taken to ſecure funds, of which we ſhall ſtand in need, in caſe a rupture ſhould be unavoidable.

LONDON, October 19.

A noble Lord, it is ſaid, has given it as his advice, not to wait any longer for an anſwer from the Court of Spain.

So far from the intended departure to Spain of the Prince Maſſareno, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, his Excellency is in a dying ſtate.

By an authentic letter from Paris, we are aſſured, that neither the French King, nor the Miniſter, are for war.

By the Ships lately arrived from Bengal and China, we are informed, that the French, in the Iſle of Madagaſcar, have erected a fort upon the very ſpot where Capt. Avery, the Pirate, built a houſe, after he had carried away the Mogul's daughter, and by his piracies, had rendered England, his native country, too warm for him. The French ſettlement is in a flouriſhing condition, and the garriſon is numerous and ſtrong.

Letters from Paris, by the laſt French mail, mention the ſailing of four men of war from Breſt for the Coaſt of Africa, for the further protection of their trade.

A correſpondent from Paris ſays, "Should a war between Great-Britain and France ſpeedily take place, what a glorious opportunity for another Harry the Vth to reduce the limits of France to narrower bounds, Aquitaine, Normandy, and Britany, being in arms.

Orders are given for ſeveral ſmall ſloops and armed cutters to cruiſe in the Channel, and on the Iriſh and Scotch coaſts, to prevent any ſhips, putting into our ports, ſuſpected of being infected.

It is now reported at the Weſt end of the town, that M. Choiſeul, the French Miniſter, does not approve of the hoſtile proceedings of Spain at Falkland Iſland, but yet, is for ſupporting the honour of the Houſe of Bourbon, at the expence of the honour of the Britiſh Crown; and propoſes, that Spain ſhall relinquiſh that Iſland, if Great Britain will give up her title to it, and let it remain neutral.

October 20. This morning an expreſs arrived in town from Scarborough, with the melancholy news of the death, on Thurſday laſt, of the moſt Noble MARQUIS of GRANBY, Member of Parliament for Cambridge, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards blue.

We hear that a great man, who a few years ago was at the head of affairs, and whoſe connections ſtill remain ſo, is become, in conſequence of a diſeaſe, an object of the greateſt compaſſion; ſince, it is ſaid, he has not only loſt the uſe of his ſpeech, but of his faculties alſo.

It was reported with much confidence and great certainty, both laſt night and this morning, that part of the Ruſſian fleet had paſſed the Dardanelles.

It is ſaid, that freſh diſpatches are preparing to be ſent to Madrid, with which Mr. Potter is ſoon to ſet out.

A private letter from Paris ſays, that orders have been ſent to Breſt, to equip twelve men of war of the line, with the utmoſt expedition.

We are deſired to contradict the article in the papers, reſpecting the departure of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; his Excellency having received no letters of recall, nor is any part of his baggage put on board a ſhip bound for Cadiz, as is there falſely aſſerted.

Authentic advice is ſaid to be received, that the Court of Verſailles has actually declined liſtening to any propoſitions on the part of Spain to break with England.

The Earl of Chatham has ſtrenuouſly adviſed the miniſtry to demand hoſtages of the Court of Madrid.

It is ſaid, a great perſonage has ſtrenuouſly recommended, in caſe of a future war that the prize money of ſailors on board the royal navy may be conſiderably augmented.

We are informed that the Queen man of war of 94 guns, and ſome others, are built upon a conſtruction entirely new, and in ſuch a manner, that in any engagement not one half of the lives are likely to be loſt as in former encounters.

The ſcarcity of money is every where complained of and felt, but no where more than in Paris: The bankers there are often driven to the utmoſt extremity for the want of it, and are afraid of being declared bankrupts, as it often happens that they are unable to anſwer the moſt trifling demands with ready money. The whole blame of this misfortune is laid upon the politicks of the Abbe Terray, who ſucceeded laſt winter to the head department of the finances.

It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have taken all the revenue that was ſending from Egypt to Conſtantinople, and are ſo well ſupplied by proviſions taken from the Turks, as to ſtop all their contracts at Leghorn, &c.

Oct. 20. By a proclamation in this night's Gazettee, the parliament of Ireland is prorogued to the 18th of December next.

A Letter from the Hague dated the 14th of October, ſays, that the Count de Noailles has ſucceeded in his negociation and reconciled the difference between the Courts of Madrid and London.

It is reported at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniſh Court agree to reſtore Falkland iſland, and repay all the expences Great Britain has been at, rather than to be involved in a war. Alſo the Court of Madrid has agreed to pay off the Manilla ranſom.

We hear the greateſt part of the miniſtry are for adopting lenient meaſures with the Court of Spain.

His Majeſty has expreſly commanded, that all the the forts and garriſons throughout England be diligently ſurveyed with the utmoſt expedition; in conſequence of which, the maſter of the Ordnance will ſet out next week to Dover, to view the caſtle and garriſon there, and other forts adjacent.

Yeſterday Lord Chatham paid a viſit to his Majeſty at the Queen's-Palace, where he ſtaid near two hours.

Mr. Potter, the meſſenger, is not yet diſpatched to Madrid, nor is there at preſent any intention of his returning. The neceſſary matters that are to follow, will be negotiated thro' the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

Yeſterday the following gentlemen were promoted to the rank of Admirals of his Majeſty's fleet, viz. Sir Peter Dennis, Matthew Buckle, Eſq; Robert Mann, Eſq; Richard Spry, Eſq; Thomas Craven, Eſq; and Lord Viſcount Howe.

This Morning at four o'clock, an expreſs arrived at the Duke of Rutland's, with the melancholy news of the death of the Marquis of Granby, at Scarborough, on Thurſday evening laſt. He has left iſſue two ſons and one daughter, by the eldeſt of whom, Charles Lord Roos, he is ſucceeded in title and eſtate.

Lord Holland is at preſent in ſo bad a ſtate of health, that his recovery is very doubtful.

The following is a fact: A few days ago, G—— W———, Eſq; an eminent merchant of this city, in conference with the Premier, aſked the following queſtion: *Well my Lord, are we to have peace or war, or what are we to have?*——*To which his Lordſhip replied, Mr. W———, the children at the ſchool where my children are, deſired their governeſs to aſk Lady N—— the ſame queſtion.*

An account is received, that the Superviſors, from whom no advices had been had ſince April, are put in ſafe at Madagaſcar, which is about a fortnight's ſail from the Cape of Good-Hope.

It is aſſerted that Mr. Alderman Wilkes, by his ſpeech in the Court of Common Council, relative to his remarks on the prodigious ſums expended at Richmond and *Kew*, (which he intimated would

have been much better disposed of in bounties for the encouragement of seamen to enter the service) has given more offence in a certain quarter, than any circumstance in all his past conduct.

It is said that a strict enquiry will be immediately made into the cause of Mr. James Cock, a freeholder of Middlesex, who was lately impressed, and put on board a tender lying off Tower-Wharf.

Oct. 9. By letters from Leghorn we learn, that the destruction of the Turkish fleet was occasioned by the activity of Capt. Gregg, Lieut. Torrington, and Lieut. Dugdale, three Englishmen, who commanded the fire ships. When the latter had steered his vessel in the night close to a Turkish man of war of 84 guns his design was discovered, which threw his crew of Russian sailors into such a consternation, that they immediately abandoned him and rowed off in the boat; notwithstanding which he bravely hooked the grapnel iron into the rigging of the enemy, and then jumped into the sea, from whence he was luckily taken up, and soon after conveyed on board the Russian Admiral, who loaded him with caresses, advanced him to a command, and promised to recommend him for his gallant behaviour to the Empress.

Friday night some villains broke into the house of Mr. Mackay, at Hackney, situate in the row opposite London Field. After stripping the house of all the plate, to a considerable value, they set out a table in the parlour, illuminated the room with six wax lights, killed two couple of fowls and were preparing to regale themselves, when, the family being disturbed, they decamped, and got clear off with their booty.

Friday as some butchers boys were teazing an ass belonging to a man who sold greens, the owner struck at one of the boys; and one of them observing that the man's tongue was a little out of his mouth, he struck him under his chin, which cut his tongue in half: The man was carried to an hospital, but died soon after; the boy has absconded.

October 12. Yesterday Sir Jeffery Amherst kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Governor of Guernsey.

Frequent disputes have arisen whether the Admirals Spiridoff or Elphinstone commanded the Russian fleet in the Levant, it may be agreeable to many to inform them, that Count Orloff, a great favourite of the Czarina's, has the chief command both of her land and sea forces in that part of the world; and that Elphinstone holds rank after Spiridoff, only as Rear Admiral.

Count Orloff was in the Archipelago a considerable time before the first squadron from the Baltic was sent there, and before its arrival had purchased some large Vessels, manned them with Grecian sailors, and formed a small squadron of ships of war, with which he cruised on the Turkish trading vessels; and assisted in the rising of the Greeks in the Morea, which made a considerable diversion of the arms of the Grand Signor.

They write from Gibraltar, that a rich Turkish prize from Cephalonia and Zant, taken by the Russians, had just arrived in the Bay, and was ordered to perform double quarantine.

A gentleman just arrived from Edinburgh, says, that the manufactory of long lawns established in Scotland, in 1765, is now brought to that perfection as to be equal, if not superior to that made in Germany.

They write from Chepstow in Monmouthshire, that some gentlemen in that neighbourhood, being so confident a war with Spain is at hand, are actually fitting out a privateer of considerable force, the command of which is to be given to an able experienced capt. who greatly distinguished himself in the last war.

Monday a child belonging to an inhabitant in High Holborn was decoyed away, and the disconsolate parents took every step to find it, sending messengers to every part of the town, all which proved without effect; till about Wednesday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the mother going into Covent-Garden, met a chimney sweeper's boy leading it about. She overjoyed to see her child, ran and took it from him, but not having presence of mind to have him secured, he made off. The child did not seem to have been ill-treated, nor to have been robbed of any thing.

The following circumstance is mentioned in a letter received from Turin: M. Torassa a young officer in the Sardinian service, having married a young lady of fortune, embarked with her at Pinarola, to go to Moretta; but before he reached the vessel his boat was overset: M. Torassa, by swimming, was soon taken on board a vessel; but seeing his beloved wife carried down by the current, he precipitately leaped into the water, in order to recover her, which after some time he accomplished, but being weakened by this exertion of his spirits, they both sunk down and were drowned in each others arms.

Oct. 13. *By the best accounts from Falkland Isle, near the Straits of Magellan, from an Engineer who was some months upon it, we are authorized to say, that it is about 130 miles from Harbor de St. Pedro, the nearest port upon the Continent; its extent from W. S. W. to E. N. E. is of the same distance, and its breadth about 45. It is pretty much in the shape of an isosceles triangle, whose base is one sixth larger than any of the other sides. It abounds with barren mountains and rocks; nor was a single Spanish family, or people of any other nation, upon it till of late.*

Letters lately received from the East-Indies inform, that there have been several insurrections in the island of Luconia, the capital of the Philippines in consequence of many oppressive measures put in force by the Governor of Manilla.

At a Court of Common Council held yesterday. Mr. Beardmore made a motion, that the freedom of this City be presented to John Dunning, Esq; for having while Solicitor General, defended in Parliament the rights and privileges of the People, and that it be presented in a gold box of 100 guineas value; which was carried in the affirmative.

By a Letter from Lima, dated April 20, we learn that a French ship of 36 guns, called the St. John Baptist, was arrived there, who gave the following account;——That she left the Bay of Bengal the 3d of March, 1769, and was fitted out by some French traders in order to make discoveries on the Coast of New-Zealand; that having passed the Philippine Isles, they discovered several islands, some desolate but others inhabited; that on their arrival in the South Sea, they went to reconnoitre the land discovered by Davis, in lat. 27, where they learnt, that two years before, an English ship had been there, and traded with the inhabitants. Soon after, the crew of the French ship were so greatly afflicted with the scurvy, that to save their lives they were obliged to bear away for the port of Callao. On attempting to land, the Captain was drowned; the ship some time after was brought into Callao, and the men, amounting to 70, who were almost dead with the scurvey, were brought on shore. The governor has given them all the assistance in his power, but it is thought they will not be allowed to dispose of their Cargo there, which is very valuable.

Letters from Vienna, assert, that their Imperial and Prussian Majesty's have agreed together to take a direct and essential part in the affairs of Poland in order to restore tranquility to that unhappy kingdom, &c.

The present Empress Queen of Hungary being at Luxenburg, one of her Palaces not far from Vienna, received a message from an old woman, aged an hundred and eight, who during many years had never failed to present herself, on Holy Thursday, among the number of poor persons whose feet, according to a Romish custom, the Empress on that day was used to wash in the Royal chapel; and who for two years, had by infirmities been prevented from attending, on which account she felt the most lively regret, not only because she was obliged to fail in so pious a ceremony, but because she was deprived of the honour of seeing her Sovereign, whom she loved next to God. The Empress, touched with the message, and sentiments of the good woman, enquired where she lived, and the next day, taking the air, drove to the little village, where her cabin was; here she left her carriage, and entered into the lowly mansion of her affectionate subject, where she found her on a settle bed attended with all the diseases incident to extreme old age. "I am told said the Princess, my good old woman, that you are uneasy at not being able to come and see me; I cannot give you strength, that only is in the power of God, but I do as much as I can, and I am come to see you." Her Majesty was greatly affected to remark the joy visible in the countenance of the old woman, who endeavoured to throw herself out of bed to kiss her feet; the Empress staid some time, and on going away, left a Sum of money to procure such necessaries as were most proper for her age and weakness. This is a certain fact.

It is asserted that the Spaniards have built a fort at every harbour and creek along the vast extensive coast of South America, from Cape Blanco, in the Brazils, to Cape Virgin Mary, opposite Faulkland Islands, which last was discovered by Sir Rich. Hawkins in 1597: A tract of no less than 3480 miles.

An English Gentleman, now on his travels through the East, writes, that Dr. James's Powders had been found of the greatest efficacy in allaying the malignity of the Plague in infected persons, and that such as took the Powders on the first appearance of the distemper, seldom died of it.

Letters from Berlin mention, that his Prussian Majesty had ordered his flying Camp on the frontiers of Poland to be augmented to 30,000 men, besides a body of Hussars, in order to have a watchful eye on what passes in the kingdom.

The strength of the Duke of Bedford is so far gone, that his friends seem to have very little hopes of his recovery. It is a certain fact that his Grace has not been consulted on any governmental matters, for almost two months past.

A correspondent informs us that Lord Egmont, who has hitherto been neuter in the national disputes, is now endeavouring to bring about a coalition in politicks; and there is the greatest reason to believe his Lordship will effect this important business, being high in the esteem, and possessed of the particular confidence, of both parties.

A Private Letter from Paris says, that orders have been sent to Brest to equip twelve men of war of the line with the utmost expedition.

Sir F——— B———, who came from his government last autumn, to prefer a personal complaint against some of the principal inhabitants of the capital city of the colony over which he presided, receives yet the salary and other profits of his appointment, though he can never go back with safety to himself, or satisfaction to the public.

We are informed that Falkland's island will be neutralized.

Octo. 23. We hear that a full board of Admiralty is to be held to-morrow on affairs of great importance, in consequence of some extraordinary advices from the continent.

We hear that Prince Massarino, the Spanish Ambassador, is so well recovered of the painful disorder, the gout in his stomach, as to be able to confer upon business as usual.

October 25. Few Noblemen ever left the world so universally or so deservedly regretted, as the Marquis of Granby; and fewer still are the characters that stand the test of investigation: As a man, he was noble, generous, just and honest; as a soldier, absolute and intrepid: in politics moderate, open to conviction, and perfectly disinterested; in common life, uncommonly benevolent, affable and easy of access——Scarce any men are without foibles,—the Marquis had his; but they were so few in number, and so harmless to society, that they seem rather a necessary kind of shade to place his many Virtues in a more striking light.

The death of the Marquis of Granby is said at Scarborough, to have been occasioned by his taking the celebrated Gout Powder of a foreign Doctor, which operated on him, from the first, in the same manner it did on two of the Doctor's patients at London, who both died suddenly, soon after they begun a course of the medicines.

It is reported, that a cessation of arms has taken place between the Russians and Turks.

Sir C——s K——s has certainly accepted the Czarina's noble offer to enter into her service.

An hundred pieces of cannon, mortars, bullets, &c have been embarked at Barcelona for Cadiz, Ferrol, Corunnae Malaga, and Ceuta, besides two regiments for the first mentioned place.

Sir William Draper is talked of as the new Commander of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards blue.

A Cabinet Council was held a few days since in the presence of the French King, when the Spanish Ambassador at that Court, was so greatly disgusted at the result of their deliberations, that he went away from the Chamber before it was quite up, on finding that the Court of France was not inclined to join in a war.

Oct. 26. The public hope that care will be taken to insure the payment of the Manilla ransom, and to procure a reimbursement of the expences we have been at in fitting out men of war, procuring seamen, &c. &c.

Sir Charles Knowles, we hear, while he continues in the Czarina's service, is to have the sole direction of the Russian Admiralty; but never to command on any expedition at sea.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Dowager of Wales, and the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by Lord Boston, &c. and a numerous retinue, landed at Dover.

Oct. 30. The scheme of a Great Personage with respect to the destribution of prize money, will soon be laid before the P——y C——l.

Yesterday several members of the minority waited on Lord Chatham.

Whatever intentions, relative to a rupture, the Court of Spain may have, they cannot at present be determined; however it is certain, that the Galeons which lately sailed from Spain for the South Seas are equipped with men and guns as in time of war.

It is expected there will be warm work in two august assemblies the approaching session, on India and other affairs.

We are assured, from the best authority, that the late Premier, expressed himself last week at Newmarket to the following effect: "That a war, he thought, was now inevitable; which he owned he was very sorry for, as neither party was likely to get any thing by it, but broken bones."

All the troops in Scotland have orders to begin their march towards Plymouth.

Private letters from Dublin, hint the dread of an insurrection among the people, who now seem to be inflamed beyond all degrees of forbearance, on account of the suspension of some of their temporary laws, and the further prorogation of their Parliament.

It is said the gentlemen of the army intend to wear military mourning on occasion of the death of the Marquis of Granby.

Yesterday twelve more men of war were put into commission by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The report that there would now be a war, was this day industriously propagated on Change.

Our ministry are so peremptory in their demand of the evacuation of Falkland's island, that the present dispute with Spain is determined not to be concluded, without this being complied with on their part.

It is certain that the Court of Spain has been soliciting more powers than one, to share in her present dispute with Great-Britain, through a mistaken notion, that, with a little assistance, in order to divide the force of our arms, they would be able to cope with us.

Nov. 1. We are well informed that the Premier has declared within these few days, that "if he continues to have the sanction of a great personage, he will go through stitch with affairs, and bring them right at last, or lose his head."

Nov. 3. We are assured that a council is summoned to meet on Monday next, to take into consideration the late conduct of the Westminster election.

They write from Guernsey, that the greatest naval preparations are now making in every sea port in France, which is confirmed by the arrival of every vessel from France.

Yesterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the levee at St. James's, for the first time since last winter, and had a conference with his Majesty: his Lordship was accompanied by Admiral Saunders.

Yesterday the Right Hon. General Conway was appointed to the command of the Horse Guards Blue, in the room of the late Marquis of Granby.

It is said that Mr. Calcraft has got underwritten exactly 47000l. on the late Marquis of Granby's life, and that the sum advanced by him to his Lordship, was about 83,000l. so that Mr. Mr. C———'s loss by the Marquis's death, will be 36,000l.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 18. This day in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz.

Hon. John Forbes, Francis Holburne, Esq; Admirals of the White.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Right Hon. George Earl of Northesk, Right Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Pye, Esq; Sir Samuel Cornish, Bart. Francis Geary, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. Sir William Burnaby, Bart. James Young, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the White.

Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Knt. of the Bath,

Sir James Douglas, Knt. Sir John Bently, Knt. Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, Samuel Graves, Esq; William Parry, Esq; Hon. Augustus Kepple, Rear Admirals of the Red.

John Amherst, Esq; his Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, Sir Peter Dennis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Esq; Rear Admirals of the White.

Robert Man, Esq; Richard Spry, Esq; Robert Harland, Esq; Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Howe, Rear Admirals of the Blue.

Leghorn, Sept. 10. *We learn from Corsica, that Count de Marbœuf continues to pardon all the Corsican rebels who return to their duty, provided they are not convicted of assassinations. Those which have been sent to Toulon, will be transported to America.*

We are informed that the Dey of Tunis is more and more incensed against the French since they have damaged Bisetta, by throwing one hundred and forty five bombs against that Fortress.

Warsaw, Sept. 19. *It is certain that Constantinople will soon feel all the rigours of famine, if the face of affairs should not change and especially if the Russian fleet continue to occupy the passage of the Dardanelles.*

The Russian troops have entered Lithuania. The Confederates continue to pillage the Dissidents and to ill-treat them whenever they find an opportunity. According to the last letters from Podolia and Volhinia, the contagious distemper there diminishes greatly.

Hamburgh, Oct. 9. *Letters are arrived here from Warsaw, which advise, that the Russian squadron hath happily passed the Dardanelles with 16 ships of the line; that it hath already bombarded Constantinople in four different places; and that on the arrival of the Russian fleet, a sedition arose in that capital of the Ottoman Empire, which had lost the lives of a great number of persons. This news, which we give as we have received it, merits confirmation.*

WILLIAMSBURG, in Virginia, December 20.

We learn from Norfolk, that last week they had the good fortune to detect a gang of thieves and housebreakers that have infested that borough and neighbourhood these many years past, to the unspeakable damage of the merchants and other people of property there. Several housekeepers, as well as negroes, are already committed, and warrants issued for apprehending of others. In the house of one of the persons committed, was found a great quantity of dry goods and wearing apparel, concealed under the plank of the chamber floor; and the steps of the stairs leading to the same, were very ingeniously converted into drawers, in which were found abundance of silver spoons, rings, ear-rings, and other articles of value, besides a large sum of money. The garret room had the appearance of a ware-house, being full of iron pots, blankets, rugs, loaves of sugar, and other bulky goods of various kinds.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 31.

The Tweed frigate sailed from hence for England on Tuesday last; in her went Lady Bernard and family, as also Captain Martin of the Royal Train of Artillery.

Capt. Symmes left Falmouth the 11th of November, at which time war was not declared, but greater naval preparations than ever, were making at Portsmouth and other places.

We are informed by a private Letter from London, of the 27th of October, "That altho' preparations for war continue, yet it is believed Spain will make satisfaction and prevent a rupture."

A very large squadron was fitting out at Spithead,—a number of cruisers were in the Channel,—and every thing had the greatest appearance of war,—a proclamation was issued giving a bounty of 3l. to every able bodied seaman, and 2l. to every ordinary seaman, who should inlist in the service before the 30th of November, 1770: In the same proclamation it is required that all sea-faring men that are in the service of any foreign State, forthwith quit such foreign service, and return home.

By Capt. Harris, who arrived at Old-York last Friday fortnight in 25 days from *Statia*, we are informed, that when he left that place, there were three French Privateers, mounting 14 carriage guns, each completely mann'd, &c. in order to proceed against the English, and only waited for an express boat from *Martinico*, which they hourly expected, to proceed on their business, likewise that an English privateer was fitting out at Statia.—The French at Martinico, and Guadaloupe had purchased and carried off every carriage gun at Statia, not one being left in the place. That a ship arrived at Martinico in a short passage from France, and sailed again for that place within 24 hours afterwards, her business being kept secret.——The French at Martinico and Guadaloupe were entirely prepared for war, which they expected hourly to be declared, having both places put in the best posture of defence:——The captains of the French privateers often threatned Capt. Harris, that if he tarried one or two days longer at Statia they would have a little fun with him, &c —Capt. Harris makes no donbt but that war was declared by the French against the English within two or three days after he left Statia.

NEWPORT, *Dec.* 31.

We hear from Norwich that last Wednesday night a large barn, belonging to Colonel Jabez Huntington of that place, was entirely consumed by fire, with six oxen, two horses, one cow, twenty tons of English hay, and 200 bushels of Wheat. This barn had been set on fire twice before, within a few weeks, supposed designed by some malicious person.

Last Friday morning, about five o'clock, a terrible fire broke out a in a row of buildings on the South side of Queen street in this town; which burnt with such fury that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance and endeavours of the inhabitance, it entirely destroyed three considerable dwelling-houses by sun-rise.——His Majesty's Custom-house, adjoining the Westermost of those burnt, actually took fire, and was so far given over, that all the books, papers, furniture, &c. were removed to other houses, and the windows and doors taken out in good order, and the house must unavoidably have been consumed, had it not been for the extraordinary activity of the people in working the engines &c. favoured by weather, remarkably mild and calm for the season, by which the fire was prevented doing it any considerable damage.

The unhappy sufferers, by this melancholy Providence, were, Mr. Joseph Fox, Mr. John Dennis, Mr. Solomon Marache, Mr. Eleazer Levi, Mrs. Fry, and Mrs. Sinkins, with their families, amounting to Thirty-five, persons; the two latter poor women, with a number of small children, having lost almost every article of furniture and clothing, are objects really deserving the charitable assistance of the public, and 'tis hoped will receive that succour which their deplorable circumstances require at this season; Mr. Fox and Mr. Dennis lost considerable of their Furniture, &c. and merit the benevolence of those in affluent circumstances.—Through mercy there were no lives lost, though it was with difficulty Mrs Fry was carried out of her Chamber just before the stairs were burnt down.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

We are informed, that Andrew Allen, and Edward Shippen, jun. Esqrs. were lately appointed Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council in this Province.

Jan. 8. This Day the General Assembly of this Province are to meet here.

NEW-YORK, January 10.

Friday last arrived here the Ship Industry, Capt. Shepherdson, from London, but last from Torbay, in 9 Weeks, but brings no material News——On the Passage in Lat. 59, Long. 56, Capt. Shepherdson spoke the Ship Chopton, Peter Green, Master, from Cadiz, bound to Marblehead, out 28 Days.

The Packet for New-York was not sail'd the 11th of November, but waiting for dispatches.

Capt. Straughan of the Sloop Nancy, from Dublin, spoke the Ship Severn, James Hathorn, Master, from Philadelphia for Bristol, in Lat. 38, and Lon. 70, West from London, all well.

Monday last the Ship Albany, Capt. Richards, sailed for London, Mr. Evert Byvanck, Partner with Mr. Abeel, went Passenger.

We hear the Ship Britannia, Capt. Munds, will be ready to sail for London next Week.

Late last Night arriv'd the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the Papers to the 9th of November, but as we could not receive them till near 10 o'Clock, just as this Paper was going to the Press, we have no Time to mention Particulars, nor indeed to look over the Papers.

"The Opinion among the trading Part in general is, that "a War will take Place; but till it is more certain, they "decline making proper Insurances, and yet fear to ship "their Goods for foreign Exportation, at a Hazard, which "occasions a stagnation in Trade."

"It is currently reported, that all Differences will termi-"nate amicably between Great Britain and her Colonies, "and that Trade will speedily revive to its pristine Vigour."

The Account is confirmed of the Russians having taken Bender from the Turks, the Garrison consisted of 30,000 men 400 Cannon, were found in the Town besides an immense Booty.

The Boscawen, Jacobson, from Boston, and the Golden-Fleece, Goosely, from Virginio, were arrived at Dover. It is said that Lord Chatham has a Plan for accommodating all domestick Differences, which he will read in the House of Lords at the opening of the ensuing Parliament. The Right Honourable Earl of Egmont is dangerously Ill at his House in Pall-Mall.

The Right Honorable George Grenville has had a Relapse and is again very Ill.

I was reported in London, by a Gentleman just arrived from America, that the American Company of Comedians under the Management of Mr. Hallam, going from Jamaica to North America, The Ship was set on Fire by the Carelessness of a Boy who went to draw some Rum; that most of them perished in the Flames, and the rest were drowned.

This Account must be False, and probably took its rise from an imperfect Relation of the Accident that happened a Year or two ago, to a Vessel going into Newport from Jamaica.

At a Meeting of the Electors at Westminster, held at Westminster-Hall, the 31st of October, in order to draw up a Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty, it was mov'd that their Members should be instructed to impeach Lord North in Parliament. This Motion was over-ruled, but they agreed upon the Copy of the Petition and Remonstrance to his Majesty.

We have just heard that the Packet has brought some Papers to the 17th of Nov. that the Parliament met on the 13th, That the Papers contain the King's Speech, which seems altogether pacific—mentioning that the taking of Falkland Island was without any Order or Knowledge of the Spanish Court, which disclaimed any hostile Intentions, as did also the French,—But a Fleet of 40 Sail of the Line, ready for the Sea, were lying at Ferrol, besides many in other Ports of France and Spain. The Speech we shall not be able to obtain in Time for this Paper.

The Turks have lost several important Places, and the Grand Signor had taken the Field in Person. Letters from Cadiz of the 5th and from Lisbon of the 14th of Nov. mention, that there are at those Places the greatest Preparations for, and Expectations of a speedy War.

Arrivals] *At Dover, Abigail, Stevens, from Boston; Henry, Grave, from Quebec; Hope, Davies, from New-York; Charming Sally, Duncan, from South-Carolina.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship New-York, Jones, from Bristol, Industry, Shepardson, London. Schooner Lovely Betsy, Dean, Coracoa. Sloop Nancy, Straughan, Dublin.; John and Elizabeth, Saunders, St. Christophers; Mensden, Randall, St. Marks. Brig New-York, Farmer, Liverpool.

OUTWARD.

Brig Success, Toulon, for Jamaica; Rebecca, Bayley, Hispaniola; Mary, Anderson, Newry. Ship Hopewell, Cornwall, Dublin. Sloop Susanna, Waller, Jamaica; Sally, Hunt, South-Carolina; Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Island; Sally, Pell, St. Croix; Endeavour, Ellis, Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ship Robert, Russell, to Newry and Liverpool; Albany, Richards, London; Mary and Elizabeth, Covell, Dublin; Hester, Stout; and Beaver, De Peyster, South-Carolina; New Hope, Farquhar, Honduras. Brig Betty, Wilkinson, Liverpool; Speedwell, Coupar, Madeira; Polly, Miles, St. Thomas. Sloop Florida, Tichbourn, St. Thomas; Bentham, Alberson; and Charlotte, Lyle, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Righton; and Three Brothers, Hegeman, North-Carolina; Betsy, Samuel Webb, Tobago; Newburn, Belknap, Antigua.

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the New-York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol, and to be sold by HENRY WHITE, Best Taunton ALE; NAILS of all Sizes, blue, red and stript DUFFELS. 62 65

A Person who wants employ as a Clerk, can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer. 62 65

Just imported in the New York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol, and to be sold by

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square;

A VERY large and complete Assortment of IRONMONGERY. Together with a Number of other Articles. 62 65

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

NEW-YORK,

William Jones, Master,

(Will sail in about 3 Weeks,)

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or said Master on board, at Cruger's Wharf. 62 65

ENNIS GRAHAM,

Hath just imported in the Beaver, Capt. Kemble, and the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London;

VERY elegant gold and silver buttons and loops, with spangles for hats; gold and silver cord for hats, broad and narrow gold and silver chain, gold and silver fringe for various uses, gold and silver thread, vellum, very large gold and silver buttons for clothes, gold and silver torsels, an assortment of gilt buttons of the newest fashions; a quantity of red tapes for tying of papers, a large parcel of black sewing silk; mens fine cotton caps, mens white silk hose and mixt colour do.

ALSO, to be sold wholesale only,

A large quantity of low and middling priced blue broad cloths, and shalloons to suit them, with a large quantity of brown and cloth colour'd cambletts, and sundry other articles, &c &c. 62 65

A Large Folio or family Bible, in two Volumes, with Annotations and parallel Scriptures. By the late Rev. Samuel Clark, A. M. is, as soon as a sufficient Number is subscribed for, proposed to be printed by John Flemming in Boston, in the most complete, neat and elegant Manner. Five Sheets of this Work, stitch'd, are proposed to be delivered every Fortnight, at the Price of one Shilling Sterling each—or if on Imperial superfine Paper, at double that Price. Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. James Rivington, Mr. Garret Noel, Messrs. Inslee and Carr, Mr. Hugh Gaine, and John Holt, the Printer hereof.

WANTED,

A Person who can bring a sufficient Recommendation, and is well skill'd in Horses, to set out about the last of this Month, and go to Montreal to Purchase about 30 Horses and return with them by the last of February next. Any person who can give a Draught on Montreal, that will be punctually paid there, for about £. 220 Current Money of New-York, may receive the Money here for the said Draught. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 62 65

To the Gentlemen and Ladies of the City of New-York, and the Public in general.

DYING, scouring, cleaning and pressing of cloths, silks and clothes of every kind; as also stoving or whitening blankets, swanskins, silk stockings or silks of any kind; also damaged cloths of any colour, cleaned and pressed, and made equal to what they were at first, by THOMAS RHODES, in Gold-Street, on Golden-Hill, New-York, who for many Years followed the dying business in Great Britain and Ireland. Scarlet cloaks cleaned or dyed in the best manner, by said Rhodes.

TAKEN by Mistake from Bolton's, on the Evening of Mr. Harrison's Concert, a light colour'd Bath Coating GREAT COAT, double breasted, mark'd under the Cape, T. I. Also one other GREAT COAT, on Thursday Evening last, nearly the same of the above; and a darker colour'd one, but much inferior, was left in its Stead. Any Gentlemen having the above, and returning them, so that the proper Owners may have them again, the same will be gratefully acknowledged. 62 65

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Lot of Ground, situated in the Broad-Way, next Door to Mr. John Weatherhead's, near the Bowling-Green, now in the Possession of Mr. Thomas Warner. The House contains three Fire Places, and adjoining it is a good large Stone Kitchen of two Stories, with a Cellar Kitchen and a Room above it, and a Garret over the whole. The Lot is 25½ Feet in Width, and 144 Feet in Length, 26½ in the Rear; back of the House is a good Garden, with a grass Plat. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to the said WARNER, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. 62 65

New-York, Jan. 8, 1771.

Southampton, Dec. 7, 1770, East End of Long-Island.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Acres of choice good Land, situate at a Place known by the Name of the Mill Pond Head, about two Miles from Southampton, on the East End of Long-Island. About 90 Acres fit for mowing or plowing, with some Salt Marsh, a large new House well finished, likewise a good bearing Orchard, and sundry other Conveniencies, too tedious to mention; well fitted for a Tavern or other Business. Any Person or Persons willing to purchase the same, are desired to apply to me the Subscriber.

62 65 JESSE JENNINGS.

WHEREAS my Wife Sarah Jennings, has eloped from me and is harboured by some indiscrete Persons; These are to certify, that I will not pay any Debts from the Date undermentioned, contracted by her, as Witness my Hand,

62 65 JESSE JENNINGS.

Southampton, East End of Long-Island, Decm. 7, 1770.

POET'S CORNER.

DIRECTIONS *to* HAPPINESS.

FAME, riches, honour, birth, or wit,
Yield not the ſoul ſupplies,
Nor all the ſciences replete
Her noble faculties.
How vaſtly ſhort the human line!
Vain ev'ry art we try!
For nothing but a Pow'r divine,
Who made, can ſatisfy.
Let mortals then attend my theme,
I point the way to bliſs:
Abridge your wants, quit each falſe ſcheme,
Reſign your wills to his.
For Providence directs us right;
His diſpenſation's good;
This truth is clear in reaſon's light,
Tho' rarely underſtood.
Come reſignation, fill my heart!
O dwell for ever there!
Teach me to act my deſtin'd part,
What can't be cur'd to bear.
Preſent eternity's fair face,
To cheer me on the way;
Or if too faſt, then check my pace,
And ſpur me, if I ſtay.
My home's on t'other ſide the grave,
Why ſhould I linger here?
Since Heav'n gives all the ſoul can crave,
There's nought to wiſh or fear.

ON Monday the 14th Inſt. January at Six in the Evening, will be held at the Long-Room in the Exchange, the annual Meeting of *The Marine Society of the City of New-York, in the Province of New-York, in America*; of which the Members, and thoſe who incline to become Members, are deſired to take Notice.

By Order of the Preſident,

Dec. 28 1770. ROBERT BENSON, *Secry.*

Juſt arrived in the New-York, Jones, from Briſtol, and to be ſold, at

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

A Very great Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, Buckles in abundance. 61 64

ORNAMENTAL CHINA.

THE greateſt variety of ornamental China, conſiſting of groups, ſets of figures, pairs and jars, juſt opened, and to be ſold at a very low advance, by

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square.——Alſo a Variety of MUFFS and TIPPETS and ERMIN TRIMMINGS, with Cambricks, lawns, muſlins, callicoes and chintzes, brown hollands, piſtol lawns, and clouting diaper, with the greateſt variety of hoſiery, mercery, millenary, jewellery haberdaſhery, and Tunbridge ware; with Dutch and Engliſh toys, and the very beſt London butt ſoals, with many other articles, to be ſold at the cheapeſt rates. 61 64

HISTORY.

THE real friends to the progreſs of Literary entertainment, and to the extenſion of uſeful Manufactures in a young country, the promotion of which vivifieth individuals, and tendeth towards the elevation and enriching of

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

that chooſe to encourage the American Edition of Robertſon's Charles the Fifth, may be ſupplied with the Firſt Volume, Price one Dollar, by any of the Bookſellers in Town.—The Second and Third Volumes will ſoon be publiſhed. 61 64

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue on Tueſday the 29th of January Inſtant, on the Premiſes, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Lot of Land, containing ten Acres and an Half; half of which is an Orchard, and the whole Mowing-Ground. It is pleaſantly ſituated in the Town of Weſt-Cheſter, near the Church and Quakers' Meeting Houſe, and within half a Mile of the Town Landing. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to WILLIAM BOND, living on the Premiſes, who will give a good Title for the ſame. 61 63

TO BE SOLD, on the Premiſes at public Vendue, on Tueſday the 29th of January Inſtant, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Lot of Land, containing ten Acres, ſituate in the Town of Weſt-Cheſter, nearly oppoſite to the Church, on which is a large Dwelling Houſe two Stories high, a good Barn, and ſeveral other Conveniencies, four Acres of Mowing Ground, with about thirty good bearing Apple-Trees, and a very good Garden, the reſt Paſture Land. It is very pleaſantly ſituated and is within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town Landing. An indiſputable Title will be given, by

61 63 JAMES DE LANCEY, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, ſituate on the North Side of Staten Iſland, at the Mouth of the Kill Van Kull, (where is plenty of fine Fiſh and Oyſters,) conſiſting of about 135 Acres, whereof about 60 Acres are Wood-Land, 20 Acres of Meadow, and the reſt clear'd Land, on which is a good Stone dwelling Houſe, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cellar under it, a Barn, and all other neceſſary out Houſes, a Well of good Water, two Gardens pail'd in, with ſufficiency of Fences, and an Orchard of grafted and other Fruit. The Land is good for Grain or Paſture, and is well Watered. Any Perſon inclined to Purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſſes, who will give a good Title to the Purchaſer.

59 62 Helemus Freeland.

To be SOLD,

At the Little Falls at Paſſaick River, any Time before the Firſt Day of March next.

A Plantation of two Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, great Part of which is Meadow with a Forge of three Fires and a Hammer, a griſt Mill and ſaw Mill. Any Perſon applying to James Gray, now on the Premiſes, may agree with him: If not ſold before, then a Leaſe of ten Years will be given of the whole.

December 19th, 1770. 61 63

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JAMES RIVINGTON.

Facing the Coffee-Houſe Bridge,

Has the following Articles, which may be thought proper Preſents to and from Ladies and Gentlemen at this Seaſon, when the Heart is more peculiarly enlarged.

NECKLACES, ear-rings, and hair pins, of coque de pearl. Paſte marquiſette and garnets.
Croſſes, paſte, marquiſette and garnets.
Paſte ſtone ſhoe buckles for ladies.
Do. with knees and ſtocks for gentlemen.
Lockets for the cuſtody of the dear creature's hair, in garnet, plan gold, enamel with mottoes, and in gilding, from 7 ſhillings to ſeven dollars.
Bracelets, elegantly ſet with garnets.
Tooth pick caſes and ſnuff boxes, the handſomeſt ever offered to ſale in this city, from ſix ſhillings to £ 10.
Beautiful poliſhed leather ſnuff boxes.
Smelling bottles.
Gold ſeals.
Silver pencils.
Broaches of all ſorts and prices.
Paſte combs for ladies hair.
Fountain pens
Patent watch keys.
Fencing foils.
Silver handle and other ſorts of knives and forks in caſes, with deſerts and ſpoons.
Travelling caſes with apartments for ſhaving equipages.
Ladies and gentlemens pocket books, with elegant inſtruments.
Aſs ſkin memorandum books.
Gold, enamell'd, cypher, and pebble ſleeve buttons.
Ladies gilt and pinchbeck ſhoe buckles.
Sets and pairs of do. for gentlemen.
Silver plated tea urns or kitchens for the tea table, very beautiful.
Silver plated candleſticks.
Silver plated coffee pots and ſalt cellars.
Tea pots, tea ſpoons, ſugar tongs and ſhoe buckles, all ſilver.
Silver corals, plain and chaſed from forty ſhillings to 50s.
Dreſs ſwords and belts of all kinds.
Elegant cutteaus de chaſſe.
Pocket and horſe piſtols.
Silk ſtockings, coloured and white.
A great variety of fine walking canes and bullet headed rattans.
Candle ſhades.
Backgammon tables.
Watch chains for ladies and gentlemen.
Spectacles.
Cribbage boards.
Cheſſmen.
Ladies houſewifes and pincuſhions.
Excellent rappee and Scots ſnuff.

With a myriad of other articles.

IMPORTED

By JOHN THURMAN, junr.

And now Selling at his Store in Wall Street, near the Earl of Chatham, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

BLANKETS, Woollens, Flannels, &c. Suitable to the Seaſon.—An aſſortment of Cutlery, Silks, Threads, Bindings, Ferritings, Ribbands, and other Milinary, Hoſiery, Haberdaſhery, Linens, Callicoes, and Mancheſter Goods; Felt Hats, and a Variety of India Goods as uſual. Rum, Sugar, and Piſtol-Powder. 59 62

STONE *and* PRICE,

MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE imported in the Beaver, Captain Kemble, a large Aſſortment of Woolen Cloths, conſiſting of Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Bath Beaver, Naps, &c. &c. To be ſold on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at their Store at Mr. ENNIS's, oppoſite the Lutheran Church, Broad-Way. 60 63

To be lett and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majeſty's royal letters patent under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, to Sir William Johnſon, Bart. lying on the north ſide of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajoharo ſettlements.——The land is very well watered, and the quality of the ſoil is ſuch as will ſatisfy any ſettler on inſpection, as is well known to all who have hitherto ſeen it.——Theſe lots are propoſed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 5s. New-York curreney per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of ſaid ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £ 4 New York currency per ann. for every 100 acres; and as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law ſhall have the preference given them of each lot, ſo taken up, on ſuch terms, and ſubject to ſuch rent, as other lands in the ſaid tract ſhall then be rented for.—Theſe terms will give each ſettler a freehold right; and when the nature of the ſoil, its vicinity to a griſt and ſaw-mill, and that of a rich well ſettled country, with roads already made to it, are duly conſidered, it muſt appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any perſon inclining to ſettle on theſe terms, are to apply to the proprietor at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall.

N. B. There are ſeveral improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as ſhall be agreed on; alſo ſome valuable tracts of land (well ſituated) to be ſold, by the whole or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee ſimple. For the particulars, apply as above directed. 60 72

To all Perſons intereſted in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majeſty George the ſecond, by letters patent under the great ſeal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roſeboom, John Jacobs Roſeboom, and John G. Roſeboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two ſmall maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four ſides, and X on the weſt ſide, ſtanding on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the weſt bounds of the ſaid patent of Loonenburgh, and on the eaſt ſide of a ridge or rocky hill, and north ſide of a cove in the ſide of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janſes' houſe; and this tract runs from the ſaid place of beginning, north ſixty-five degrees, weſt one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, weſt one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the ſtream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Saliſbury, William Saliſbury, and Caſparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, weſt twenty two chains, to the ſouth corner of a tract of land granted to the ſaid Caſparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, eaſt one hundred and ſixty chains, and north fifty degrees, weſt fifty five chains, then ſouth eighty one degrees, eaſt one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Mattys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a ſmall tract of land granted to the ſaid Caſparus Bronck, to the ſaid Cat's Kill old foot path, or the weſt bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the ſame to the place where this tract firſt began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the uſual allowance for highways; of which ſaid land ſo patented as aforeſaid, I the ſubſcriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general aſſembly of the province of New-York, paſſed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and alſo by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And alſo to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lanſing, Eſq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gerbert Marſelis, jun gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid tract of land, ſo granted to the ſaid Jacob Roſeboom, John Jacobs Roſeboom and John G. Roſeboom as aforeſaid; and that they the ſaid Commiſſioners will meet on Tueſday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the ſaid city of Albany; and all perſons intereſted therein, are hereby requeſted to attend then and there for that purpoſe. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

BY Order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given unto Samuel Williams, Gent. a Lieutenant in his Majeſty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all others whom it may concern, that on Application and due Proof made, the ſaid Chief Juſtice, purſuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors;" and alſo purſuant to one other certain Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony of New-York, in ſuch Caſe alſo lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more "effectually to empower the Truſtees of fraudulent and "abſconding Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, pur-"ſuant to an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in "Debtors, to exerciſe the Powers they may be inveſted with, "and for the more effectual extending the ſaid Act to Credi-"tors reſiding without this Colony;" hath iſſued his Warrant, directed to the High Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take and ſafely keep, the whole Eſtate, as well real as perſonal, of the ſaid Samuel Williams, who reſides in Great Britain, out of the ſaid Colony of New York; and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Williams, his Attorney or Attorneys, Factors or Agent, do diſcharge his Debts within one Year and a Day from the Time of ſuch Seizure made, all his Eſtate ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 22d Day of Dec. 1770.

Juſt opened Store, and to be ſold,

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Haſencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, allſpice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He alſo has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd on the beſt terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 51—

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia, Capt. Miller, from London, and to be ſold, by

HENRY WHITE,

the following Articles;

DOUBLE and ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, raiſins, currants, ſpices of all kinds; beſt London porter, ſtrouds, India ſilks, chintſes, cambricks, lawns, and kid gloves. Alſo,

ROSE BUTTER in Firkins. 54—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

NEWS from GUILDHALL.

Friday Oct. 12, 1770.

LORD-MAYOR.

"I Have called this Court in order to give diſpatch to the adjourned buſineſs of the laſt Court. Nothing new ſince that time has occured. The report of the Committee about Embankment requires farther time; and the firſt buſineſs on the paper is that which relates to the Recorder."

"Mr. Alderman Wilkes and the Lord-Mayor had ſome altercation on the ſubject of Preſs-Warrants; but as it produced no queſtion, order, or reſolution, it may properly be omitted, by which means the Buſineſs of the Recorder will not be interrupted, this account being only a continuation of that buſineſs, which was adjourned to this day from the laſt Common Council."

Mr. Deputy Judd. "My Lord-Mayor, at the laſt Court of Common Council it was determined to proceed farther into the conſideration of Mr. Recorder's Conduct at this Court. Before we enter on that ſubject, I beg leave to enquire whether your Lordſhip has ſeen the Recorder ſince; or if his ill health has prevented that, whether you have received any letter from him, or apology for his behaviour?

Lord Mayor. "I ſaw Mr. Recorder one morning laſt week: I confeſs he ſtaid and dined with me with ſome other company: but I cannot ſay I have any apology to deliver from Mr. Recorder; he ſaid he was going into Wiltſhire, and I believe he is there now."

Mr. Deputy Judd. "My Lord, I humbly move that an order of Common Council made in the year 1716 relating to the Recorder and Common Serjeant may be now read."

The Order was read as follows, "That the Re- "corder and Common Serjeant be adviſed with in "all caſes relating to the affairs of this City, "where it may be neceſſary to have the opinion of "any Counſel learned in the Law."

Mr. Deputy Judd. "The Recorder having refuſed to attend the late Lord-Mayor and this Court with their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition to his Majeſty on the ſcore of Grievances, having thereby been guilty of a Breach of his Oath, and when called upon to explain his conduct in this particular, having offered much inſolence to this Court, inſtead of Defence, I move that the Order of this Court of the 19th of June, 1716, ſo far as it relates to the Recorder being adviſed with in all caſes relating to the affairs of this City where it may be neceſſary to have the opinion of any Counſel learned in the law,—be repealed."

"This motion was ſeconded by Mr. Hurford."

Mr. Deputy Ellis. "My Lord-Mayor, this is the moſt extraordinarieſt motion I ever heard. What! determine that Mr. Recorder ſha'nt't be employed? Why then we may loſe the advantage of Mr. Recorder's aſſiſtance; he is in poſſeſſion of all the Secrets of the City, and he may be employed againſt us, for it can't be ſuppoſed that he'll lay idle."

Mr. Alderman Townſend. "The Gentleman has either miſunderſtood the queſtion, or is premature in his obſervations. The motion now before us, is not that Mr. Recorder *ſhall not* be employed, but to repeal that order which ſays he *ſhall be* employed."

Mr. Wilſon (late Deputy of Langbourn Ward.) "The worthy Alderman has very juſtly remarked, that the queſtion before the Court is not whether we ſhall now come to a reſolution not to employ Mr. Recorder, but whether we ſhall repeal a former reſolution of this Court to employ him; and therefore I wonder much that ſo trifling a motion has been made. To repeal ſuch an order by way of puniſhment is ridiculous, after having voted Mr. Recorder guilty of a Breach of Oath. It bears no proportion to the offence charged upon him, and that is reaſon ſufficient to diſmiſs this motion."

Mr. Alderman Roſſiter. "My Lord-Mayor, the motion ſeems very innocent in itſelf; but I ſuſpect there's a ſtring of them, and I wiſh the Gentleman would inform us before-hand of all he intends to move. I ſhould be very ſorry this Court ſhould do any thing to hurt Mr. Recorder, who has acted like a man of honour and a Gentleman. It would have been a very tyrannical thing indeed in this Court to have made Mr. Recorder attend after he had given his opinion againſt the Remonſtrance: I hope therefore the Gentleman will withdraw his motion."

Mr. Deputy Judd. "My Lord, I certainly ſhall not withdraw my motion; nor can I agree to favour Mr. Roſſiter with a ſtring of this ſort. When the Court has diſpoſed of the motion now before us, if I have any thing elſe to offer I ſhall then proceed; but this is not a ſtring of that ſort with which I can be prevailed upon to favour Mr. Roſſiter."

Mr. Tyers. "My Lord, the motion is too reaſonable to be withdrawn: I hope the Gentleman who made it will purſue it."

Mr. Beardmore. "A Gentleman has told us his fears leſt Mr. Recorder ſhould at any time be employed againſt us, and ſays, he is in poſſeſſion of the ſecrets of the city. Mr. Patterſon has received the thanks of this Court in a very formal manner for a Book which he ſaid he then made a preſent of to the City: however he has not yet produced that Book, but made uſe of the pretence of a Book to claim merit with the City, and to gain permiſſion, a dangerous permiſſion, to be truſted with our Papers and Records out of the Office. When the Book comes, (for if we have it, it muſt *come*, I believe it will not be *brought*) we ſhall all then be in poſſeſſion of the Secrets of the City; and we need not wiſh them to be concealed from the world, nor be afraid of Mr. Recorder's diſcloſing them." But I ſee here is Mr. Paterſon this moment come in again *accidentally*: I wiſh he would *accidentally* give us the Book at laſt, for which he has received the thanks of this Court a year ago. He told a worthy Alderman, who preſſed him for it at laſt Common Council, that the Book was ready and bound; but that he was making an Index. Do men uſually bind up the Book firſt, and make the Index afterwards?

Mr. Roſſiter. "It is plain enough that the Gentleman that made this motion has a ſtring of them to make, and I wiſh the Gentleman would let me have the ſtring."

Mr. Raincock. "My Lord, I ſhall never be intimidated from ſpeaking my opinion, notwithſtanding the publications that have been made of what Gentlemen ſay in this Court. I think Mr. Recorder acquitted himſelf like a Man of Honour and a Gentleman. On a former debate I heard a Gentleman make uſe of the word Perjury. I think the Gentleman who made uſe of the expreſſion deſerves a ſeverer reprimand from this Court than the Recorder does for his offence. The proceedings of this Court ſhews a mean and ſcandalous reſentment. It will injure the City, and do the Recorder ſervice."

[The Writer begs to be excuſed for not giving the whole of what Mr. Raincock ſaid in this place; he proteſts that it is impoſſible for him to do it; and he moſt ſincerely believes that no one but Mr. Raincock himſelf can recollect another coherent ſentence in his Speech.]

Mr. Roſſiter. "I wiſh the Gentleman who made this motion would give us ſome better reaſons for it. All that he has hitherto ſaid is, that the Recorder was inſolent to the late Lord Mayor and this Court. How cruel, how tyrannical, and unjuſt it would be in you to ſend up the Recorder to St. James's, juſt as you do the ſword and mace. Would you order up his body there when his mind would be in another place? It would not then be the Recorder, it would only be his body; and a man is made up of body and ſoul. You would not ſurely ſeparate them, you can't."

Mr. Freeman. "What the worthy Alderman has now ſaid would have been more proper for the debate of the laſt Common Council, when the Recorder's Refuſal was conſidered and moſt juſtly condemned."

Mr. Alderman Oliver. "Mr. Recorder's Defence being founded on obligations of conſcience and honour, it behoves his friends to ſhew how theſe can be made to juſtify a breach of oath; for my part I proteſt I have not any notion of that kind of conſcience which directs a man to break his oath. Oaths of office are impoſed to prevent officers at every turn from appealing to their own opinion, or to conſcience, which in this place is only another word for opinion. If a latitude of judging whether they will obey is left to officers after an oath taken that they will obey, oaths are of no conſequence, and anſwer no purpoſe."

Mr. Alderman Roſſiter, "Oh, Mr. Recorder defended himſelf as to that by his allegiance to the King."

Mr. Deputy Wilkinſon, "The gentleman who made this motion made uſe of the word inſolent, and applied it to Mr. Recorder. Does he mean to puniſh him for his inſolence, or for a breach in his oath?"

Mr. de Saule. "Mr. Recorder has juſtified himſelf on conſcience, and conſcience is a very tender thing. Every body knows that conſcience is the moſt binding thing in the world. I hope the Court won't be hard upon him."

Mr. Raincock, "Mr. Recorder is to judge of his own conduct. Suppoſe the legiſlature had cenſured the proceeding of the city; notwithſtanding the law which was laid down by a gentleman at the laſt court, the Recorder would have been involved with them; would have been liable to loſe his place, and rendered incapable for ever."

Mr. Freeman. My Lord, all this debate tends only to miſpend the time of the court. The Recorder has already been found guilty; our conſideration now is about his puniſhment."

Mr. Alderman Roſſiter. "I wiſh the gentleman who made the motion had laid ſome foundation for it, by reciting that the Recorder had been guilty of perjury; then we ſhould have ſomething to go upon."

Mr. Beardmore. "I wiſh that worthy alderman would leave the gentleman to make his own motions in his own manner."

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge. "I apprehend that your proceedings and the gentleman's motion are ſtrictly regular. At the laſt Court you came to a reſolution that the Recorder had acted contrary to his oath and the duty of his office; the farther conſideration of that buſineſs was then adjourned: it is now regularly continued by this motion."

Mr. Dunnage. "Mr. Recorder put his defence on his conſcience, and ſaid, that having given his opinion againſt the meaſure, he could not attend the remonſtrance. If he would have proved his conſcience a good one, he ſhould have thrown up his place, and ſo have avoided a breach of his oath. Has Mr. Recorder conſcience only on one ſide?

Mr. Wilſon. "The Recorder was found guilty of a breach of his oath at the laſt court: For my own part, I neither acquit or condemn him. To be ſure, it is his duty to attend the court; but I think this puniſhment inadequate; it is ſo light we ſhall be laughed at, and it would be ridiculous to oppoſe it."

Mr. Freeman. "The Recorder has affronted and ill-treated the City, and has broken his oath."

Mr. Wilkinſon: "I am not of that opinion."

[*A laugh at this argument of Mr. Wilkinſon, and a calling out—for the queſtion.*]

[To be continued.]

The Caſe of Mr. DENNIS CONNELL, a Britiſh Merchant, at *Liſbon*.

Continued from our laſt.

FArther, it is eſtabliſhed as a requiſite, that no bargain ſhould be concluded without the interpoſition of one of the twelve Public Brokers, in whoſe books both parties were to be compelled to ſign written declarations of the particulars of their ſales.

The application to the Conſul General proving ineffectual, the Britiſh Merchants in a body, accompanied him to the Envoy, to whom they repreſented both the illegality of the proceedings, and the hardſhip of their caſe; they received his aſſurance he would endeavour to obtain a redreſs of their grievances.

After ſome months elapſed, the Brokers, who had never once been called by any Merchant, nor afforded the ſlighteſt aſſiſtance in any bargain, demanded one-half per cent. on all the ſales of the commodities mentioned in the order of the Chamber; reviving thus, at the ſame time, an old claim of theirs repeatedly defeated in the Courts of Juſtice here, even at the ſuits of Portugueſe Subjects, and on refuſal, commenced actions of debt againſt ſeveral Britiſh Subjects for the amount of their pretended brokerage.

Theſe actions were afterwards, upon application to their judge, joined into one, and after oppoſition on the part of the Brokers, adopted by the Conſul General.

Whilſt this queſtion was depending the Brokers, impatient of delay, commenced another ſeparate proſecution in one of the meaneſt of all the Courts in this kingdom, that of the Almotacels, againſt Mr. Dennis Connell, though that Gentleman was one of the parties already concerned in the general ſuit with them; their pretence for this new proceſs was, to compel Mr. Connell and his Partner to ſign in their books the declaration abovementioned.

Mr. Connell in due form of law, declined the juriſdiction of that Court, and demanded to be heard before the Britiſh Judge Conſervator, who was beſides already in poſſeſſion of the main cauſe.

On the denial of that undoubted privilege he appealed firſt to the City Chamber, to whom the Almotacels are immediately accountable; and then to the Dezombargo de Paco, the higheſt Tribunal in this kingdom.

In this ſituation, whilſt both the ſubſtance of the litigation and the juriſdiction were in regular courſe of law, every Britiſh Subject concluded himſelf ſafe from farther oppreſſion; but the ſame Brokers, determined to leave them no interval of ſecurity, prevailed on the very Almotacel, whoſe right of juriſdiction was under actual conſideration, to ſend an Officer of Juſtice to order Mr. Connell before him; he immediately declared his readineſs to appear, yet was conducted to him a Priſoner.

The Almotacel, ſnatching the whole affair out of the hands of both the ſuperior tribunals abovementioned, decided the points in debate by his own authority, and ventured to command Mr. Connell

to ſign the declaration preſented to him by a Broker of one ſuch ſale, under pain of preſent impriſonment.

Mr. Connell refuſed, urging the actual ſituation of the cauſe yet depending, the legal deciſion of which he declared himſelf willing to obey; and that argument failing, he alledged, in terms of the utmoſt moderation and decency, the privilege of his nation, of which he tendered for the inſpection of the Almotacel, a patent paſſed through the Chancery of Portugal, together with a particular writ of the Britiſh Judge Conſervator, forbiding the Almotacel to proceed to any farther meaſures with Mr. Connell, before the deciſion of the queſtion then agitating.

The Almotacel puſhed the patent of his privilege from him with contempt, declaring in the Court aloud, that he was already acquainted with the contents of it, which was of no validity, and that he was himſelf able to commit the Britiſh Converſator to priſon, adding, among other opprobrious expreſſions, that both Mr. Connell, and the Britiſh nation, were worthleſs people, inſolent ſcoundrels, and leaders of ſedition, his words being in the Portugueſe language, *Indignos, patifos, inſolente, & cabecas de mutin.*

Mr. Connell after ſome deliberation, being fully convinced that in his caſe was involved every Britiſh ſubject's in Portugal, reſolutely determined, in ſupport of our common rights, to adhere to his refuſal of ſigning the certificates thus illegally preſented to him; although he thereby expoſed himſelf to the ignominy of impriſonment, yet alledged, juſtly, that if the Almotacel was reſolved upon the violence he threatned, that at leaſt his patent of privilege would inform him, that his priſon ought not to be the common gaol, but into the *Homenagem*, in the Caſtle, without iron bars.

That officer, however, trampling at once on the commoneſt rules of juſtice, the laws of his own Sovereign, and the rights of Great-Britain in this kingdom, ſent him to the common gaol called the Lemoira, where Mr. Connel was lodged in the ſame room with felons of all ranks, impriſoned for all ſorts of crimes.

Mr. Connel afterwards obtained (tho' not without the authority of the ſame Almotacel the Homenagem that had been denied to him, ſince extended by favour of the chief juſtice of Portugal, and he now remains under the ſame uſurped authority a priſoner at large.

Such a tranſaction authenticated, in every part of it, by diſtinct affidavits, was of too alarming a nature not to awaken the attention of every Britiſh ſubject in this City, who had any credit to preſerve: They accordingly preſented a joint petition to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, yet fifteen days are already paſſed, Mr. Connell remains without relief, and the offending magiſtrate continues in the exerciſe of his office, uncenſured.

The conſequences cannot need explanation, if an officer arreſted for inſpecting weights and meaſures, watching the loweſt retailers of proviſions, and deciding upon debts not amounting to ſix ſhillings ſterling, may ſeize with impunity, the perſon of a grave and reſpectable Britiſh merchant, by his own ſole warrant; if the credit and liberty of ſuch a perſon are to be at the diſpoſal of a man, ſo ignorant of the common demeanor of a Magiſtrate, as to be unable to refrain from paſſionate exclamations againſt a whole nation in the execution of his office, the merchants of Great Britain will not long be at a loſs to determine the fate of their affairs, in this once friendly country.

The fortunes of Britiſh ſubjects have for ſome time ſtruggled under adverſe meaſures, the ſyſtem now advances to their perſons. The firſt experiment is tried upon Mr Connell, the ſucceſs with him will be the guide to all that is intended to follow.

Liſbon, Aug. 25, 1770.

LONDON,

Oct. 19. It is ſaid that the worthy and gallant officer who now preſides at the head of our admiralty board, intends, when his royal Maſter ſhall order a promotion of officers to be flags, to give in the whole liſt of Captains, from rear admiral Amherſt down to Lord Howe, and recommend it to his Majeſty, that the whole number ſhould have their rank as they ſtand on the liſt; as it is no more expence to have real ſerviceable good men, than to have what are uſually called yellow admirals, and who are ſet aſide on the ſame half pay of 17. 6d. and as wanted may be employed, as the land generals are put on the ſtaff when wanted, and then no heart-burning will be felt by that uſeful corps of brave ſea-officers, whoſe ſervices entitle them to ſome ſort of notice from government, for their long and faithful fatigues for their king and country.

Sir Edward Hawke is ſaid to be a ſtrong advocate for eſtabliſhing a regular government and vice admiralty courts, for the Engliſh ſettlers on the Muſqueto and other ſhores in that quarter of the globe.

Two perſons of high rank are ſaid to have been lately ſeverely reprimanded for entering into, and for ſome time continuing, a very warm political altercation in the royal preſence.

QUEBEC, November 15.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Your inſerting in your next Gazette *the following Account will oblige many of your Readers.*

SAMUEL SLEEPER, Eſquire, one of the Chief-Judges in the County of Glouceſter, in New-York Government, was ſettled there in February 1762, at 80 Miles Diſtance from any Inhabitants: In thoſe 80 Miles there are now 800 Families, who, by indefatigable Induſtry, have made that large Tract of Country very valuable.

This Gentleman obſerving the many Inconveniencies and Difficulties the Inhabitants of that County underwent for want of proper Roads, and induced by a Deſire of being ſerviceable to his Country and the Publick in general, ſet out from his Houſe in Moortown in ſaid County, on the 14th Day of laſt September, attended by one Servant, in Hopes of being able to find a Road to ſome Part of Quebec Government, and arrived at Montreal on the 24th of ſaid Month. He was received with great Civility by the Gentlemen of that Place, and had repeated Aſſurances of their liberal Aſſiſtance to accompliſh his Plan. He returned from thence the 29th of the ſame Month, with five Canadians, and two Horſes to carry his Baggage, with which he arrived ſafe at his own Houſe on the 13th of October.

Finding then his laudable Scheme to be very practicable, he left his Houſe the ſecond Time, on the 27th of October, accompanied by John Taplin, and Abner Fowler, Eſquires, Judges in the ſame County, in order to trace where the Road ſhould be cut, and got to Montreal the 2d of November. He ſent Meſſrs. Taplin and Fowler with a Number of Men to begin a Waggon and Poſt Road from St. John's to the Court-houſe in Glouceſter County, Diſtance about 85 Miles, and ſet out himſelf for this Place on the 4th, and arrived on the 6th Inſtant. Upon his Arrival he waited on the Commander in Chief with a Plan of the new Road: His Honour was highly pleaſed with it; and, at his Deſire, he laid a Petition before the Council, when a generous Subſcription was opened by His Honour and the Honourable Members, for encouraging ſo laudable an Undertaking; their Example was followed with equal Spirit by the Gentlemen of Quebec.

The Advantages reſulting from the good Succeſs of this Undertaking are ſo manifold and obvious, that it is not doubted but every Lover of his Country will exert himſelf in aſſiſting the publick ſpirited Gentleman in the Proſecution of it.

He propoſes to return here the 25th of Dec. next.

SWANSKIN BLANKETS.

A Parcel Swanſkin Blankets, 9-4 and 10-4 wide, of the firſt Quality, to be ſold at F. M'DAVETT's Store, near the Fly-Market.

Alſo, yellow and red Flannels, embоſſed Serges; Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe, with a few Pieces of ſuperfine Cloths. 20th Dec. 59 62

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN LABOYTEAU, (Taylor,)

At BEEKMAN's-SLIP;

Superfine and coarſe cloths, of different colours.
Forreſt do.
Hunters German ſerges.
Bath and other coatings.
Ratteens.
Superfine ſattinets for breeches.
Cotton do.
Serge denims.
Black ſilk breeches patterns.
Black worſted do.
Fancy waiſtcoat patterns.
Nankeens.
Striped Damaſcus.
Green baize.
Flannels.
Superfine rattinets.
Superfine ſhalloons.
Do.— Durants and tammies.
Brown and white ſheeting.
Ruſſia do.
Oznaburgs.
Roſe blankets.
Striped do.
Scotch plaids.
Buckrams.
Glazed linen.
Shammy ſkins for breeches linings.
Blue and cloth colour, collar velvets.
Brown cambletts.
Brown, black, pink calleminoes.

Sewing ſilk, ſcarfe twiſt, ſilk knee garters, ſcarfe, and ſilk and hair death-head and baſket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket do. double gilt and lacquered do. neweſt faſhions; coat bindings of all colours, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; worſted and thread ſtockings, taylors ſhears, White Chapel needles.

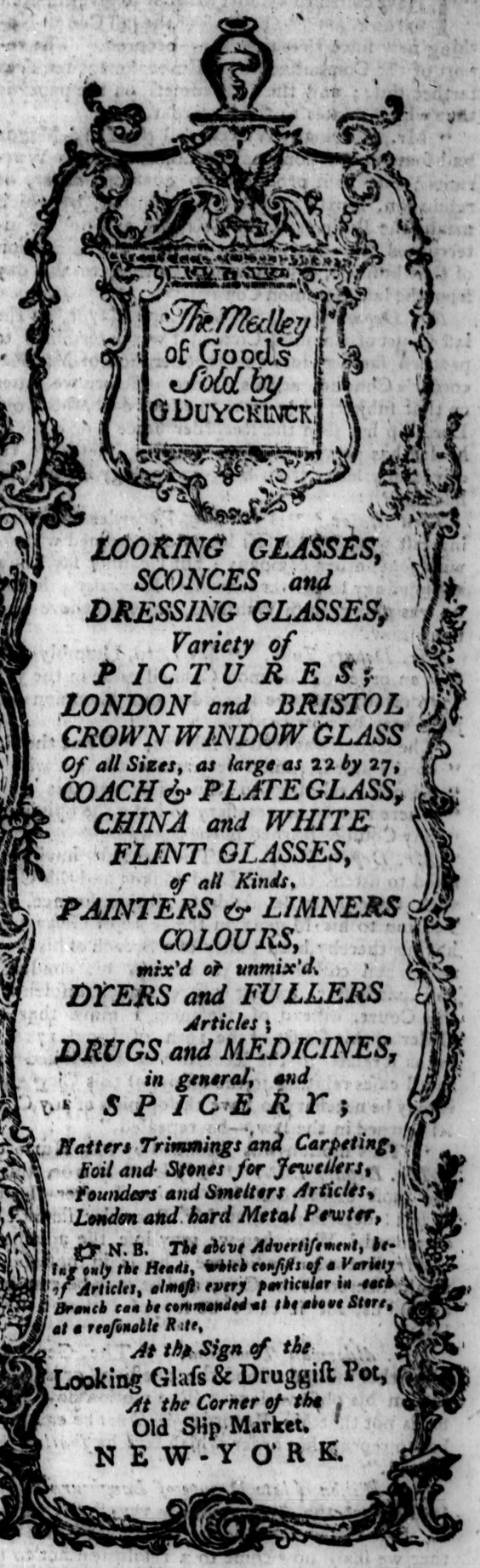
N. B. Rooms ready furniſhed, to be let.——Alſo good encouragement to Journeymen Tayors. 60 67

New-York, December 13, 1770.

WHEREAS one Thomas Britman, on the 17th of September laſt, bought of Jacob Van Wageneen, a Parcel of Bohea Tea, on Credit, and left in his Hands, for Security of the Debt, three Watches, which he promiſed to redeem in ten Days, but has hitherto made no Application for that Purpoſe, I therefore hereby give public Notice, That if the ſaid Britman does not come in one Month from the Date hereof, and redeem the ſaid Watches, I ſhall expoſe them to Sale and make the moſt of them; and ſhall be ready to return the overplus when called for. (59 62) JACOB VAN WAGENEN.

THE Printer hereof alſo hereby gives Notice, that he ſhall act in like Manner, with a Watch left in his Hand for the Security of a Debt, if not ſoon diſcharged.

A complete Aſſortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE or



LOOKING GLASSES,
SCONCES and
DRESSING GLASSES,
Variety of
PICTURES;
LONDON and BRISTOL
CROWN WINDOW GLASS
Of all Sizes, as large as 22 by 27,
COACH & PLATE GLASS,
CHINA and WHITE
FLINT GLASSES,
of all Kinds,
PAINTERS & LIMNERS
COLOURS,
mix'd or unmix'd.
DYERS and FULLERS
Articles;
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
in general, and
SPICERY;
Hatters Trimmings and Carpeting,
Foil and Stones for Jewellers,
Founders and Smelters Articles,
London and hard Metal Pewter,

N. B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads, which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store, at a reaſonable Rate,*

At the Sign of the
Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,
At the Corner of the
Old Slip Market,
NEW-YORK.

TO BE SOLD,

A Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill in good Repair, with 30 Acres of Land and a Houſe, lying on the Poſt-Road in Woodbridge; Inquire of William Ford, who now occupies the Premiſes.

Alſo a fine Farm near Cranbury, contains 200 Acres, above half very fine Timber, a neat Farm Houſe, large Barn, a good bearing Orchard, and a pleaſant healthy Situation, near the Stage Road, and every Way a convenient profitable Farm.

Alſo a Farm on the Stage Road at Hyth's Town, contains 200 Acres of good Land, convenient Buildings and ſuitable for a Tradeſman.—Inquire about theſe two Places of Luycas Schenck, near the Premiſes.

Theſe Places will be ſold at reaſonable Rates, and if one Quarter of the Money is paid, the reſt may continue at Intereſt: To be entered upon the 1ſt of April next. Apply to JOHN SMYTH, Eſq; at Amboy, or WALTER RUTHERFURD, at New-York. 20th Dec. 59 62

New-Haven, Nov. 2, 1770.

WE *the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, (by the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, holden on the ſecond Thurſday of October, 1770) of the Eſtate of Elnathan Judd, of Waterbury, an Inſolvent Debtor; Do hereby give public Notice, to the Creditors of the ſaid Judd, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Medad Lyman, Innholder in New-Haven, upon the laſt Monday of February next, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to conſider of what is neceſſary to be done, relative to the Diviſion of the Eſtate of ſaid Judd, agreeable to Act of the ſaid Aſſembly.*

Samuel Biſhop, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Hopkins, }